

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 3.

The Biggest Fight Against Germany

The biggest fight for beating Germany is the fight to stop the whiskey business here at home.

The people who make money selling whiskey and beer try to deceive us. But the prohibition of saloons will do these things for victory:

1. Save good grain for food.
2. Set free labor and transportation now used for liquor for munitions and legitimate business.
3. Make officers and men more fit for victorious fighting.

Do You Use the Post Office?

The Post Office is one of the biggest things Uncle Sam keeps up for our benefit.

It is like a good turnpike or a flying machine from the cabin at the head of the hollow straight to Berea, and to Chicago, and to Washington and to our brave boys somewhere in France!

It is good to live on the old home place—to breath the mountain air, to drink the mountain water, to hear the bird's voices in the morning and the cowbells at night.

But the Post Office keeps us in touch with the world outside. The Citizen brings us the news, and the thoughts of preachers and statesmen and folks that are studying on improved farming and improved housekeeping. And through the Post Office we can do business in Berea or in Chicago, sending our Post Office order and getting the things we want right back by parcel post.

Winning the War by Saving

We intend to win this war, and put the Germans where they will have to behave.

We are sending our dear brave boys over there to fight.

But fighters must be fed.

And the big cannon must be fed.

The air-planes and the submarine chasers and the transports cost big money, and the folks that are making these things can't be making fancy shoes and stylish rigs for us who stay at home.

We mountain people have always been pretty sensible about these things, and now that we are getting more than we used to get for our cattle and our lumber and our labor we must just keep on being sensible, and go without the things we don't need. Save our money, and we shall be getting rich ourselves and helping to win the war at the same time.

Big Meeting in Berea Sunday

A union service was held in the College chapel on Sunday morning and was largely attended. Flags of the allied nations were displayed and the large service flag of the College hung in its place.

President Frost spoke briefly of the meaning of the day and its origin in the opening of the great French Revolution of 1789, when prisoners were released from the Bastille, a strong national prison in Paris.

A choir from the different churches, under the leadership of Dr. Felton, sang the Marseillaise, perhaps the finest national anthem ever written.

Dr. Frank W. Gonsalus of Chicago, in Kentucky on a lecture course for Chautauqua, was spending the day in Berea and preached a powerful

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Constellation Lore.

Constellation lore reflects the character of the people who make it. The Egyptians peopled the sky with symbols of their daily thoughts, and the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, coming after, changed the Egyptian constellations to agree with their lives and beliefs. In this manner, during many centuries, some of the original constellations were forgotten, and in a few cases only a name remained as associated with certain groups of stars.

First Market Place.

The town records contain allusions to "the market place" as early as 1630. Three years before, in 1623, the general court had ordered that a market should be kept in Boston every Thursday, and the place selected was the widest part of State street (then known interchangeably as Water street and Market street) where it opened into the main street or highway of Boston.

KENTUCKY NEWS

Andrew Charles, of Kentucky, has been cited for heroism and gallantry at the battle of Cantigny, in France, by the French general in command. For three days he manned a machine gun, without relief and in the face of fire and constant danger.

Among the lists of German prisoners, there are names of two Kentucky boys, Leo H. Whiteson, of Jeffery, Monroe County and David L. Watkins, of Senora, Hardin County. They are both in the same prison camp at Darmstadt.

According to the returns of the income tax appraisal, Kentucky has eighty-one millionaires. There are that many who pay a tax of \$50,000 or more, at a rate of five per cent. Among these incomes, are fourteen that amount to from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Melvin Collins, of Carter County, has been sentenced to death by the court, for killing three men who reported him as a slacker in the war. It seems too bad that this killing power had not been used on the front against the Germans. Now the young man will have to pay the penalty in the electric chair.

As a result of a case brought before the State Railroad Commission by the American R. R. Express Co., for an increase in express rates of 10%, the Commission expresses a preference that the U. S. Inter-State Commission adjust the rate. This shows something of a tendency to extend the jurisdiction of the national Commission to state affairs.

The Society of Charities and Corrections of Kentucky reports that unemployment has entirely disappeared as a cause of poverty in our cities, for the first time in its history. They still are called on for aid, but the causes are sickness and such other unavoidable accidents as are likely to befall families.

A report of the State Superintendent of Education shows that the per capita tax for 1918 and 1919 will be \$5.25, an increase of 25 cents. The total school revenue is \$3,502,537, out of which a deficit of about \$300,000 must be met. The school system has not profited from the inheritance tax and a friendly suit is to be brought to try if it

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UNITED STATES NEWS

The President has appointed a Board of Equalization with the purpose of preventing the rise in the price of sugar. This Corporation will be able to draw on Government funds to the extent of five billions of dollars, if necessary, that it may buy up supplies of sugar and place them on the market at a low figure to prevent the profiteering.

The Senate is ready to pass the bill which gives power to the President to take over the telegraph, telephone, radio and cable systems of the U. S. This comes as the result of the recent strike among the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the unwillingness of the company to settle the dispute on the terms suggested by a board of arbitrators appointed to investigate.

It is now probable that the effort to bring to a vote the Dry Bill which seeks to prohibit the making and selling of all kinds of alcoholic liquors, including beer, will be postponed for the present in order that Congress may adjourn and take a vacation. The administration desires to have prohibitory legislation considered on its own merits and not in connection with revenue bills now pending.

A very strong effort is being made, especially in the Senate, to place the price of wheat at \$2.40 a bushel. The President has vetoed the bill in the interests of the consumer, believing that the old price leaves sufficient stimulus to the farmer to produce wheat. The new crop is a large one, but last reports put down the amount somewhat, on account of dry weather when the wheat was forming.

PRESIDENT VETOES AGRICULTURAL BILL

SILENCER PUT ON \$2.40 WHEAT—PRICE WOULD ADD \$2 TO BARREL COST OF FLOUR,

Executive Says, Sending Bill Back to Congress—Dissenters on Principle, He Avers in Message, Declaring Public Would Pay Extra \$87 Millions.

Washington.—President Wilson vetoed the annual agricultural appropriation bill containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 a bushel. The President said the increase in the price of wheat would add \$2 to the cost of a barrel of flour and would add \$387,000,000 to the price of the 300,000,000 bushel crop of 1918 wheat. It also would cause a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat, the message said, and would add materially to the general high cost of living.

The President's message follows: "I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled "an act making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," but I feel constrained to do so because of my very earnest dissent from the point of view of principles as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of Section 14, which prescribes a uniform price for No. 2 Northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel.

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are unsuited to being ministered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present methods of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with. "It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way.

"By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proved to be unavoidable.

"Personally, I do not believe the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supply has been relieved.

"The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer."

Austria's Doom Seen by Italians. Rome.—"Austria is about to crumble away," is the opinion of political and military observers here after the publication of the latest reports from Albania and the Balkans where the Entente Allies have succeeded in perfecting a single front, extending from the Adriatic Sea to Saloniki, on the Aegean Sea to Saloniki, on the Aegean Sea, a distance of some 200 miles.

Autolo Is Held.

Ravenna, O.—W. H. Cox was held by the Portage County Grand Jury by Justice A. L. Peister on a charge of manslaughter made by Luther W. Nickels, of Cleveland road, Ravenna. Mr. Nickels was killed when defendant's auto collided with the buggy in which he was riding. Cox was released on \$500 bonds.

Women Conductors at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis will have women street car conductors. The announcement was made by H. G. Shafer, secretary of the Nordyke & Marmorn Company, which has arranged with the street car company for use of ten street cars to be operated by car crews paid by Nordyke & Marmorn.

Belgium May Be Province of Germany.

Amsterdam.—General Baron Friedrich von Falkenhausen, the German General of Belgium, has decided, says the Hamburger Nachrichten, that Belgium shall be turned into a federal state on the lines of Austria.

German Attack

Weakens

FRENCH GAIN HUN TRENCHES

MOVE FORWARD TO DEPTH OF ONE MILE IN BRILLIANT ATTACK IN PICARDY SECTORS.

In Albania the Italians and French Continue Sweeping Austrians Back—Have Established Line 200 Miles Long, From the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea.

London.—The attention of the allied world is drawn to two battle fronts, where operations of tremendous importance are taking place. In the west the French won three miles of German trenches to a depth of one mile in a brilliant attack in the Picardy sector.

In Albania the Italians and French continue to push the Austrians back, and have established an allied line 200 miles long, from the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea, held by themselves and the rapidly growing Greek army. It is hinted that many Serbians and Montenegrins who live in Albania are planning to join the allied force.

French troops attacked over a front of approximately three miles between Castel and north of Mailly-Raineval (in the Picardy sector) according to the Paris War Office statement.

The village of Castel, the Anchon Farm and a number of strong German positions were taken and 500 prisoners were captured. The attack penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile.

Further raiding operations were carried out by British troops during the night, notably in the Flanders area, near Merris and Meteren, the War Office announced. Prisoners were taken in a patrol encounter in the Kemmel sector on this front.

Another British party raided the German lines near Hammel, south of the Somme. A patrol clash in the neighborhood of Gavrelle, northeast of Arras, also resulted in the taking of prisoners.

In Albania there are many Serbians and Montenegrins who have expressed their impatience to re-enter the struggle to reconquer their native countries.

The Jugo-Slavs and Czechoslovaks there are said to believe that their compatriots in the interior of Austria will be of assistance if the allied offensive continues successful.

July 14th was celebrated in the United States by meetings and processions in various places. This is the patriotic holiday of the French people, which corresponds to 4th of July. It is taken to mark the beginning of the revolution in France, in 1789, when the old prison of the Bastille was stormed to free the prisoners who had been confined there because of their opposition to the abuses of monarchy.

Epidemics in various forms are known to be raging in Europe. The so-called Spanish plague, which affected hundreds of thousands in Spain, has appeared in the German army. Epidemics are also reported in Petrograd and in German cities, of the nature of cholera. Physicians believe that these afflictions are, in part at least, due to the improper nourishment of the people.

What was formerly the royal palace of the queen of the Hawaiian Islands has recently come into the possession of the United States Government, by will of the deceased queen and will be used as the capitol building of the territory, in which the head offices will be located. The queen was at first an enemy of the U. S., but in her later years changed her view and became a friend.

The advance of the Italians and French into Albania, on the eastern side of the Adriatic, has been so rapid that it has hardly received the notice which it merits. They have moved inland in a crescent shaped advance, eighty miles in length and as deep as twenty-five miles at the widest point. This might well be the beginning of an effort to regain control of the Balkan States, or a movement into Austria or Russia, from the south.

The Russian situation has cleared up somewhat during the week. The murder of the German ambassador, Count Mirsbaek, in Moscow, is known to be the result of a Russian revolt to head off the bringing of German troops to that city. Moreover, the Bolsheviks have lost control of Siberia and of northern Russia, which will now become good points in which the Allies may operate. The President of the United States is favorable to a cautious and careful movement.

Count Von Hertling, in an address to the German Reichstag, again opens up the matter of peace, but in terms that will not admit of acceptance by the Allies. There is still the arrogant tone of the conqueror that condescends to be gracious to the conquered. Two remarks, however, are significant: first, that a peace would be favored by the military leaders, and second, that Germany does not intend to keep Belgium. The Count declares that the

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FRENCH GENERAL PICKED TO BE CHIEF.

Paris.—General A. Gramal, of the French army, has been commissioned Chief of General Staff of the Greek army.

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Tell Your Congressman to Vote for Prohibition

LETTER FROM EDWIN R. EMBREE

The following is an extract taken from a letter by Edwin R. Embree, a grandson of Father Fee, who sailed last week for France to help in the executive organization of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation:

During the early years of the war, the Rockefeller Foundation maintained a War Relief Commission which was constantly studying the conditions and making reports on the basis of which help was given to Belgium, Serbia, Poland and other war stricken countries. When America entered the war, and the Red Cross was reorganized with a War Council which set out to cover the whole field of relief in a comprehensive manner, the Foundation withdrew its War Relief Commission and in effect merged its war relief funds and staff with those of the Red Cross. (The Foundation gave five million to the first Red Cross war fund and three million to the second war fund).

The Commission is now doing three definite pieces of work:

1. Making complete demonstrations of approved dispensary treatment in one ward of Paris and one rural section of France.

2. Establishing centers for the training of tuberculosis workers and visiting nurses and awarding a number of scholarships to enable qualified candidates to take these courses.

3. Carrying on through all France an educational campaign in methods of preventing and curing tuberculosis.

The American Red Cross is working in hearty co-operation with this Commission, furnishing the sanatoria care and the relief in the form of better nourishment and better living conditions, all of which have so important an effect in both the prevention and the cure of this disease.

FOR MEN WHO DRINK

To the married man who cannot get along without his drink, we suggest the following solution to the bondage of his habit:

Start a saloon in your own home. Be the only customer. You will have no license to pay. Give your wife \$2.00 to buy a gallon of whiskey, and remember there are sixty-nine drinks in one gallon.

Buy your drinks from none but your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone, she will have \$8.00 to put in the bank and \$2.00 to start business again.

Should you live ten years, and continue to buy hooch from her, and then die of snakes in your boots, she will have enough money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, and marry a decent man and forget all about you.

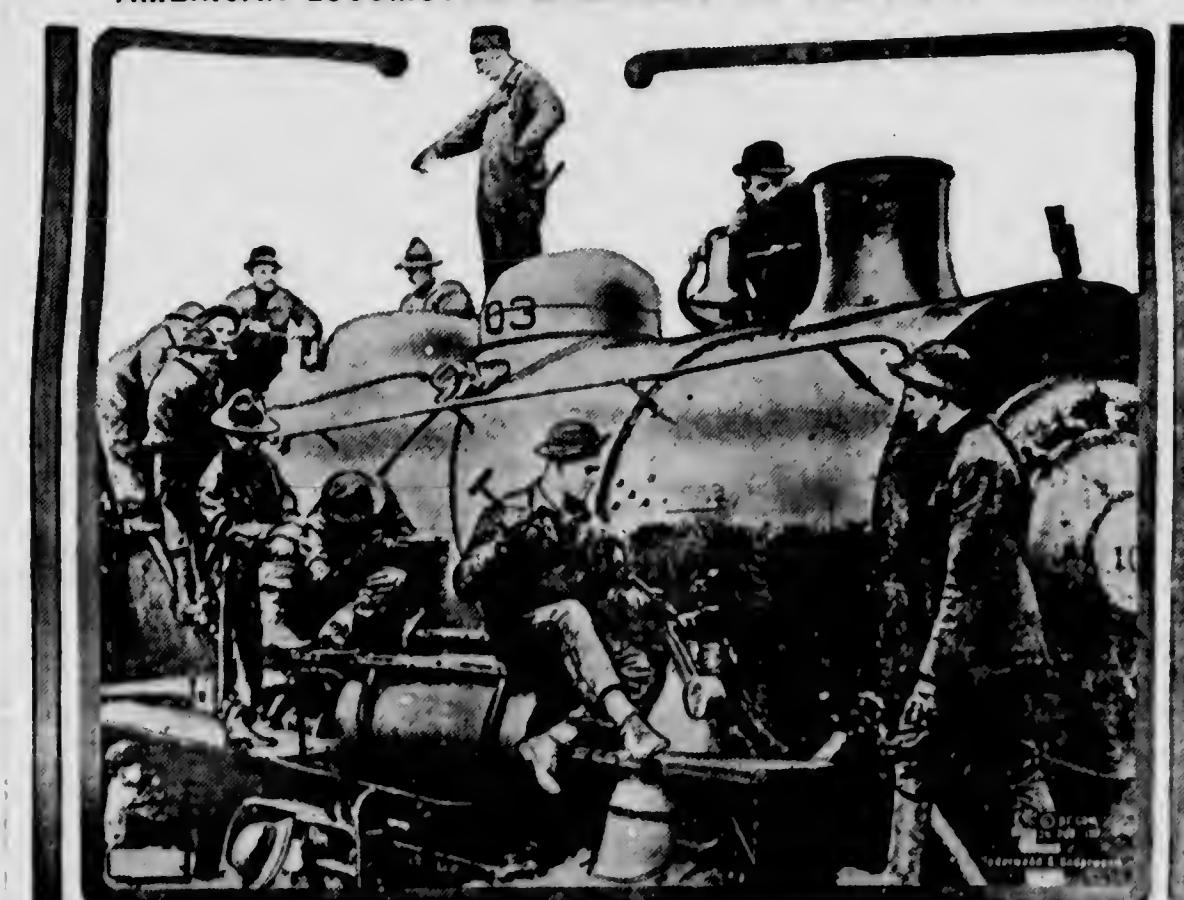
ANNEX EXCLUSIVELY FOR AMERICANS IS OPENED AT LONDON HOSPITAL

A press cablegram from London, under date of June 19, says:

"The American Red Cross today opened in its Lancaster Gate Hospital, where both American and British Officers are treated, a 20-bed annex, which will be used exclusively for Americans. Its staff will be composed entirely of American trained nurses.

"Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former American Ambassador to Great Britain; Lady Harcourt, formerly Miss Mary Burnes, of New York; Lady Osler and Maj. William Endicott, American Red Cross commissioner to Great Britain, attended the opening."

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ON THE JOB IN FRANCE



Some of the American locomotive engineers now in France are here seen hard at work assembling a big American engine.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NAVY HEROES WANTED

SIZE OF ARMY CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS INCREASED

More than \$22,000,000 have been expended during the past six months under the direction of the Construction Division of the Army in making additions and improvements to camps and cantonments. This does not include the cost of addition does not include the cost of additions to the hospital equipments or the improvements made at other Army stations.

The improvement work consisted of additional buildings for housing the men and providing for their comforts and needs. Among buildings erected were quarters for officers and nurses, repair shops, additional barracks, coffee-roasting plants, kitchens, and bakeries, and theaters. New roads were laid and sanitation works improved and extended.

Many additional buildings are contemplated, and general construction work will be rushed to completion during the summer and fall. In some instances the camp work has been extended to drainage of an entire district surrounding the camp to remove danger of disease arising from the proximity of swamps.

Liberally theaters have been erected at national Army cantonments. Each of these theaters has an average enclosed seating capacity of 2,000. Theaters and amusement halls have been erected also in the National Guard camps and at other points where troops are in training.

BETTER SHIP LOADING HELPS OUR ALLIES

Economies of approximately 20 per cent in shipping weight and 50 per cent in shipping space have resulted from improved methods of packing merchandise for overseas practiced by the Army Quartermaster Corps. This is equivalent to about 2,500 tons space per months.

For the shipment of clothing and equipage, including such items as blankets, barrack bales, towels, shelter tent, halves, bedding and other dry goods, in addition to wearing apparel, baling has been substituted for boxing, and the weight of the lumber has been saved. The bales average 30 by 15 by 15 inches and weight 90 pounds. They are bound with not less than four cold rolled unannealed steel bands. Burlap over waterproofed heavy paper is used to cover the bales, and there are two "ears" on either end of the bale for handling.

Women are stevedores on the docks in France. There is a law they shall not be required to carry packages weighing more than 70 pounds. Packages shipped to the American Expeditionary Forces are standardized so they shall not weigh more than 70 pounds for handling by one woman carrier, or more than 140 pounds by two women carriers. Men handle the heavier packages and the boxes that must be used instead of bales.

The Quartermaster Corps recommends to manufacturers supplying the Army many similar economies in packing and shipping which will result in even more pronounced space and weight saving. Round cans and containers entail a waste in space of 23 per cent. Square containers are urged. It is estimated that every inch saved thru bale compression is worth 65 cents in ship space.

Burden of Carrying on the War Cannot Be Shifted to the Future

By ROY G. BLAKELY, Ph. D., of University of Minnesota

When we stop to think, we know that it is not twenty-one billions of dollars which our government wants ultimately, but twenty billion dollars' worth of commodities and service. Our national income does not consist of forty-five or fifty billions of dollars of gold, silver and paper, but of that many dollars' worth of wheat, lumber, minerals, clothing, automobiles etc. There are less than five billions of actual gold, silver and paper dollars in existence in the United States. These dollars are the counters in terms of which the real things are measured and by means of which they are exchanged more easily. For our present purposes to have gold or silver or paper is not to have anything of value in itself, but merely to have a claim upon real things for which it can be exchanged. It is obvious that our government needs money in order that it may exchange it for men and commodities, for it is with these that it must fight the German military forces. It is obvious, also, that it must have these men and commodities now. Munitions of 1910 and men not yet born cannot be hurled against the enemy's lines. The burden of furnishing all of these things must be assumed now; it cannot be put off till the future.

If we could borrow from other nations, we might fight the war with what they loaned to us and we ourselves go ahead consuming what we produce, as we have been doing before the war. In that case, we could shift the paying of them—that is, the burden of the war, to the future. But there are no other nations who can lend to us at this time; we ourselves must raise an army, equip it and keep it supplied. Not only must all of this be done at home, but in addition we must help to feed and equip our allies. None of this can be left to the future.

Of course the next generation will be injured because of this war. Billions of dollars' worth of labor and food and steel and other materials that are now absolutely destroyed in war are diverted from the construction of railroads, irrigation systems, manufacturing plants, improved roads, houses, all of which might have aided our descendants and made their lives fuller and happier. If a man's property is destroyed, his children receive an impaired heritage; both he and they suffer. Our descendants must suffer in this fashion because much of their patrimony is being destroyed. But their sacrifice in the future cannot relieve our present sacrifice by one jot or one tittle. We cannot, as a nation, postpone our burden if we would, nor can the future help us. Then why delude ourselves with thinking that it can?

NEW SHELL LOADING PLANT WILL HANDLE 52,000 SHELLS A DAY

Quantity if not capacity shipments will start soon from a new Government shell loading factory in New Jersey, one of four such Government plants, each of which is larger than any similar plant in the world.

When turning out 52,000 loaded shells a day under full operation, the plant will use 2,000 tons of shells and explosives daily, the products of some 75 factories. More than 5,000 workmen will be required.

Plans contemplate employment of a large number of women. The marking of shells to designate size, lead and range will require 250,000 operations each day.

The plant has a total area of approximately 2,500 acres. More than 100 buildings, with an aggregate floor space of 1,300,000 square feet, will provide storage for shells and parts and for material. A small city with heating and lighting plants, water and sewage systems, hospitals, fire-fighting plant, and restaurants, was built to house the employees.

There is equipment to protect the health of those who work with poisonous gases, and a school for instruction in the loading of artillery ammunition with high explosives.

The operating plant consists of 13 shell-loading units, each independent of the other, with equipment for loading 13 sizes of shells, ranging from the recently developed 17 millimeter to 16 inches. On two sizes of the shells, the propelling charge will also be loaded, the shell and cartridge case being assembled at the plant. All other shells are assembled in France.

In the construction of the shell-loading units, the problem was far greater than one of mere building. Immense fans have been installed to dispose of the poisonous fumes from the high explosives. When a unit is in operation, the air in the loading room is changed every few minutes. Specially designed suits will be worn during work with the explosives.

INFORMATION SERVICE BUREAU EXPANDS RAPIDLY

The Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information has taken over various departmental independent information bureaus at Union Station, Washington, will consolidate and reorganize them and be prepared to give all visitors accurate information on Government business and the names and location of those clothed with authority to speak and act for the Government.

Since the service bureau opened offices, May 1, it has built up a card-index system with 50,000 entries, many of the cards being subject to daily revision and correction. In a recent week, the bureau handled 1,630 visitors seeking special information and answered an average of 150 query letters daily.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT HAS MOBILE APPARATUS TO PROVIDE FRESH WATER

The American soldier in France gets pure drinking water from mobile water trains. The trains are under the jurisdiction of the Army Medical Department. They are temporary water works, which chemically treat, filter, and sterilize water, making it fit for consumption. What municipal water works do to insure healthful water to the people in a city, these trains do for the soldiers.

A number of purification units with attached motor-tank trucks constitute a train. Each unit is a complete filtration plant, including laboratory. Arriving at a stream, it sets its hose into the water and pumps the water thru a pressure tank. Before the water passes thru a sand filter, it is treated chemically to rid it of disease germs. The pure water is pumped into tanks mounted on trucks, which carry the water to the soldiers.

Each mobile water unit carries an expert chemist, bacteriologist, and pump man. There is a complete laboratory in the front of the machine for the testing of water. Tests are made every two hours or more often when it is thought necessary. The water is lifted into the filter by a gasoline pump engine, and a complete supply of extra pipes and tools are carried so that all repairs, either from accident or shell fire, can be made on the spot. The trucks are equipped with electric lights so that the work can be carried on at night. Many of the chemists and bacteriologists assigned to the mobile laboratories were formerly connected with municipal water works and filtration plants.

CRACK NAVY GUNNER STOPS SUBMARINE

The fourth shot from a gun manned by a Navy armed guard on an American merchant ship struck the conning tower of a German submarine, which attacked the ship May 12, last, at 1,000 yards distance. The submarine was compelled to submerge after having launched four torpedoes, two of which missed the steamer's bow by about 12 feet. Chief Gunner's Mate Harry R. Chambers, commanding the armed guard, was commended by Secretary Daniels for efficient conduct.

FRENCH RED CROSS SENDS LETTER OF THANKS FOR A. R. C. GIFT

The following letter has been received by Major Perkins, commissary for Europe, of the American Red Cross, from the president of the general committee of the Croix Rouge Francaise.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the magnificent gift of ten million francs, which you have transmitted to me thru Count de Marenil, wishing thus to prove your sympathy for France and to consecrate the ties existing between our two nations.

GROCERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT FOOD ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchase of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyalty to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meal, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

The exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 50 per cent wheat flour and 40 per cent substitutes, it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meal in making corn bread.

Rolled Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Boiled for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (a bread cut), as a breakfast food, to chicken soup, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it necessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-50 plan.

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches,
Described by an American Boy

SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Gripping Tale That Every American Will Read for He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, But Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

No. 6
DECORATED FOR
BRAVERY; HOME AND
UNCLE SAM

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock,
D. C. M., 57th Overseas Batt.
Canadian Gre. Guards

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This is the concluding article of the series of six by Sergeant McClintock, an American boy of Lexington, Ky., who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery and invalided home. He has been promised a commission in our army. The first five installments told of the fighting in Belgium and on the Somme, where he was desperately wounded. This final installment describes his journey to the rear with twenty-two pieces of shrapnel in one leg and his meeting with the king in a London hospital.

I WAS taken from Pozieres to Albert in a flying ambulance or, as the Tommies would say, a "tin lizzie." The man who drove this vehicle would make a good chauffeur for an adding machine. Apparently he was counting the bumps in the road, for he didn't miss one of them. However, the trip was only a matter of seven miles, and I was in fair condition when they lifted me out and carried me to an operating table in the field dressing station.

A chaplain came along and murmured a little prayer in my ear. I imagine that would have made a man feel very solemn if he had thought there was a chance he was about to pass out, but I knew I merely had a leg pretty badly smashed up, and while the chaplain was praying I was wondering if they would have to cut it off. I figured, if so, this would handicap my dancing.

The first formality in a shrapnel case is the administration of an antitoxin inoculation, and when it is done you realize that they are sure trying to save your life. The doctor uses a horse syringe, and the injection leaves a lump on your chest as big as a baseball, which stays with you for forty-eight hours. After the injection a nurse fits out a diagnosis blank with a description of your wounds and a record of your name, age, regiment, regimental number, religion, parentage and previous history as far as she can discover it without asking questions which would be positively indecent. After all of that my wounds were given their first real dressing.

Immediately after this was done I was bundled into another ambulance and driven to Contay, where the C. C. S. (casualty clearing station) and rail head were located. In the ambulance with me were three other soldiers, an artillery officer and two privates of infantry. We were all ticketed off as shrapnel cases and probable recoveries, which latter detail is remarkable, since the most slightly injured of the four had twelve wounds, and there were sixty odd shell fragments or shrapnel balls collectively imbedded in us. The nurse had told me that I had about twenty wounds. Afterward her count proved conservative. More accurate and later returns showed twenty-two bullets and shell fragments were in my leg. They took these out and presented them to me. I have been giving them away for souvenirs.

We were fairly comfortable in the ambulance, and I especially had great relief from the fact that the nurse had strapped my leg in a sling attached to the top of the vehicle. We smoked cigarettes and chatted cheerfully, exchanging congratulations on having got "clean ones"—that is, wounds not probably fatal. The artillery officer told me he had been supporting our battalion that morning with one of the "sacrifice batteries."

A sacrifice battery, I might explain, is one composed of field pieces which are emplaced between the front and support lines and which in case of an attack or counterattack are fired at point blank range. They call them sacrifice batteries because some of them are wiped out every day. This officer said our battalion that morning had been supported by an entire division of artillery and that on our front of 400 yards the eighteen pounders alone, in a curtain fire which lasted thirty-two minutes, had discharged 15,000 rounds of high explosive shells.

I was impressed by his statement, of course, but I told him that, while this was an astonishing lot of ammunition, it was even more surprising to have noticed at close range, as I did, the number of Germans they missed. Toward the end of our trip to Contay we were much exhausted and pretty badly

little longer. After the number had reached twenty-two they told me that perhaps there were a few more in there, but they thought they'd better let them stay.

My wounds had become septic, and it was necessary to give all attention to drainage and cure. It was about this time that everything for awhile seemed to become hazy and my memories got all queerly mixed up and confused. I recollect I conceived a violent dislike for a black dog that appeared from nowhere now and then and began chewing at my leg, and I believe I gave the nurse severe talking to because she insisted on going to look on at the ball game when she ought to be sitting by to chase that dog away. And I was perfectly certain about her being at the ball game, because I saw her there when I was playing third base.

The Alarming Cablegram.

It was at this time (on Nov. 28, 1916, ten days after I had been wounded) that my father in Lexington received the following cablegram from the officer in charge of the Canadian records in England:

Sincerely regret to inform you that Sergeant Alexander McClintock is officially reported dangerously ill in No. 5 general hospital from gunshot wound in left thigh. Further particulars supplied when received.

It appears that during the time of my adventures with the black dog and the inattentive nurse my temperature had ascended to the stage when the doctors began to admit another method of treatment might have been successful. But I didn't pass out. The one thing I most regret about my close call is that my parents in Lexington were in unreleaved suspense about my condition until I myself sent them a cable from London on December 15. After the first official message, seemingly prepared almost as a preface to the announcement of my demise, my father received no news of me whatever. And, as I didn't know

that the official message had gone, I cabled nothing to him until I was feeling fairly chipper again. You can't have wars, though, without these little misunderstandings.

If it were possible I should say something here which would be fitting and adequate about the English women who nursed the 2,500 wounded men in general hospital No. 5 at Rouen, but that power isn't given me. All I can do is to fall back upon our most profound American expression of respect and say that my hat is off to them. One nurse in the ward in which I lay had been on her feet for fifty-six hours, with hardly time even to eat. She finally fainted from exhaustion, was carried out of the ward and was back again in four hours, assisting at an operation. And the doctors were doing their bit, too, in living up to the obligations which they considered to be theirs. An operating room was in every ward, with five tables in each. After the fight on the Somme, in which I was wounded, not a table was vacant any hour in the twenty-four for days at a time. Outside of each room was a long line of stretchers containing patients next awaiting surgical attention. And in all that stress I did not hear one word of complaint from the surgeons who stood hour after hour, using their skill and training for the petty pay of English army medical officers.

On December 5 I was told I was well enough to be sent to England, and on the next day I went on a hospital train from Rouen to Havre. Here I was placed on a hospital ship which every medical officer in our army ought to have a chance to inspect. Nothing ingenuity could contrive for convenience and comfort was missing. Patients were sent below decks in elevators and then placed in swinging cradles which hung level no matter what the ship's motion might be. As soon as I had been made comfortable in my particular cradle I was given a box which had engraved upon it: "Pre-

pared for the King."

The trip from Contay to Rouen was nightmare—twenty-six hours traveling 150 miles on a train which was forever stopping and starting, its jerky and uncertain progress meaning to us just hours and hours of suffering. I do not know whether this part of the system for the removal of wounded has been improved now. Then, its inconveniences and imperfections must have been inevitable, for in every way afterward the most thoughtful and tender care was shown us. In the long rows of bunks which compose the British general hospital at Rouen we found ourselves in what seemed like paradise.

In the hut which constituted the special ward for leg wounds I was lifted from the stretcher on which I had traveled all the way from Pozieres into a comfortable bed with fresh-clean sheets, and instantly I found myself surrounded with quiet, trained, efficient care. I forgot the pain of my wounds and the dread of the coming operation when a tray of delicious food was placed beside my bed and a nurse prepared me for the enjoyment of it by bathing my face and hands with scented water.

On the following morning my leg was X-rayed and photographed. I told the surgeon I thought the business of operating could very well be put off until I had had about three more square meals, but he couldn't see it that way. In the afternoon I got my first steaming dose of ether, and they took the first lot of iron out of me. I suppose these were just the surface deposits, for they only got five or six pieces. However, they continued systematically. I had five more operations, and every time I came out of the ether the row of bullets and shell fragments at the foot of my bed was a

little longer. After the number had reached twenty-two they told me that perhaps there were a few more in there, but they thought they'd better let them stay.

more they had forgotten to bring the first trip. The second day, after I had been installed on a cot in the King George hospital in London, I sent 1,500 cigarettes back to the boys of our battalion in France out of my surplus stock. If I had undertaken to eat and drink and smoke all the things that were brought to me by Americans just because I was an American I'd be back in that hospital now only getting fairly started on the job. It's some country when you need it.

Wounded Get Great Welcome.

The wounded soldier getting back to England doesn't have a chance to imagine that his services are not appreciated. The welcome he receives is gaudy at the railroad station. All traffic is stopped by the hobbles to give the ambulances a clear way leaving the station. The people stand in crowds, the men with their hats off, while the ambulances pass. Women rush out and throw flowers to the wounded men. Sometimes there is a cheer, but usually only silence and words of sympathy.

The King George hospital was built to be a government printing office and was nearing completion when the war broke out. It has been made a paradise for convalescent men. The bare and sick suggestion and characteristic smell, so to speak, of the average hospital are unknown here.

There are soft lights and comfortable beds and pretty women going about as visitors. The stage beauties and comedians come to entertain us. The food is delicious, and the chief thought of every one seems to be to show the inmates what a comfortable and cheery thing it is to be ill among a lot of real friends. I was there from December until February, and my recollections about the stay are so pleasant that sometimes I wish I was back.

On the Friday before Christmas there was a concert in our ward. Among the artists who entertained us were Fay Compton, Gertrude Elliott (sister of Maxine Elliott), George Robie and other stars of the London

stage. After our protracted stay in the trenches and our long absence from all the civilized forms of amusement the affair seemed to me the most wonderful show ever given. And in some ways it was. For instance, in the most entertaining of dramatic exhibitions did you ever see the lady artists go around and reward enthusiastic applause with kisses? Well,

stage. After our protracted stay in the trenches and our long absence from all the civilized forms of amusement the affair seemed to me the most wonderful show ever given. And in some ways it was. For instance, in the most entertaining of dramatic exhibitions did you ever see the lady artists go around and reward enthusiastic applause with kisses? Well,

"I thank you," he said, "for myself and my people for your services."

that's what we got. And I am proud to say that it was Miss Compton who conferred this honor upon me.

At about three o'clock on that afternoon, when we were all having a good time, one of the orderlies threw open the door of the ward and announced in a loud voice that his majesty the king was coming in. We could not have been more surprised if some one had thrown in a Mills bomb. Almost immediately the king walked in, accompanied by a number of aids. They were all in service uniforms, the king having little in the style of his uniform to distinguish him from the others.

He walked around, presenting each patient with a copy of "Queen Mary's Gift Book," an artistic little volume, with pictures and short stories by the most famous of English artists and writers. When he neared my bed he turned to one of the nurses and inquired:

"Is this the one?"

The nurse nodded. He came and sat at the side of the bed and shook hands with me. He asked us to what part of the United States I had come from, how I had got my wounds and what the nature of them were, how I was getting along and what I particularly wished done for me. I answered his questions and said that everything I could possibly wish for had already been done for me.

Thanked by King and Decorated for Bravery.

"I thank you," he said, "for myself and my people for your services. Our gratitude cannot be great enough toward men who have served as you have."

He spoke in a very low voice and with no assumption of royal dignity. There was nothing in the least thrilling about the incident, but there was much apparent sincerity in the few words.

After he had gone one of the nurses asked me what he had said.

"Oh," I said, "George asked me what I thought about the way the war was being conducted, and I said I'd drop in and talk it over with him as soon as I was well enough to be up."

Then happened one of the great disappointments of my life. She didn't see the joke. She was English. She gasped and glared at me, and I think she went out and reported that I was delirious again.

Really, I wasn't much impressed by the English girl. He seemed a pleasant, tired little man with a great burden to bear and not much of an idea about how to bear it. He struck me as an individual who would conscientiously do his best in any situation, but would never do or say anything with the slightest suspicion of a punch to it. A few days after his visit to the hospital I saw in the Official London Gazette that I had been awarded the distinguished conduct medal. Official letters from the Canadian headquarters amplified this information, and a note from the British war office informed me that the medal awaited me when I spoke to me in the hospital. Despite glowing reports in the Kentucky press, he didn't pin it on me. Probably he didn't have it with him, or perhaps he didn't consider it good form to hang a D. C. M. on a suit of striped presentation pajamas with a prevailing tone of baby blue.

While I was in the King George hospital I witnessed one of the most wonderful examples of courage and pluck I have ever seen. A young Scot only nineteen years old, McAuley by name, had laid the greater part of his face blown away. The surgeons had patched him up in some fashion, but he was horribly disfigured. He was the brightest, most brilliant man in the ward, always joking and never depressed. His own terrible misfortune was merely the topic for humorous comment with him. He seemed to get positive amusement out of the fact that the surgeons were always sending for him to do something more with his face. One day he went into the operating room and a fellow patient asked him what the new operation was to be.

"Oh," he said, "I'm going to have a cabbage put on in place of a head, it'll grow better than the one I have now."

Once in a fortnight he would manage to get leave to absent himself from the hospital for an hour or two. He never came back alone. It took a couple of men to bring him in. On the next morning he would say:

"Well, it was my birthday. A man must have a few drinks on his birthday."

I was discharged from the hospital in the middle of February and sent to a comfortable place at Hastings, Sussex, where I lived until my furlough papers came through. I had a fine time in London at the theaters and clubs pending my departure for home. When my furlough had arrived I went to Bexley, Derbyshire, where the Canadian discharge depot was located, and was provided with transportation to Montreal. I came back to America on the Canadian Pacific Royal Mail steamer Metagama, and the trip was without incident of any sort. We lay for a time in the Mersey, awaiting word that our convoy was ready to see us out of the danger zone, and a destroyer escorted us 400 miles on our way.

I was informed before my departure that a commission as lieutenant in the Canadian forces awaited my return from furlough, and I had every intention of going back to accept it, but since I got to America things have happened. Now it's the army of Uncle Sam for me. I've written these stories to show what we are up against. It's going to be a tough game and a bloody one and a sorrowful one for many, but it's mostly right on one side and all wrong on the other—and I'm glad we're in it. I'm not willing to quit soldiering now, but I will be when we get through with this. Because when we finish up with all this there won't be any necessity for soldiering. The world will be free of war for a long, long time, and a God's mercy that.

(THE END.)

The State of Westsylvania.

The "province and government of Westsylvania" was a proposal made by the settlers in the southwest of Pennsylvania and the adjacent territory for the creation of a new state. It originated in connection with the troubles between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the scheme was brought forward early in July, 1776. A description of the proposed government defines the bounds as "beginning at the eastern branch of the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Scioto and running thence in a direct line to the Owasasco pass, thence to the top of the Allegheny mountains, thence to the northern limits of the purchase made from the Indians in 1758 at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, thence with the said limits to the Allegheny or Ohio river and then down the said river as purchased from the said Indians at the aforesaid treaty of Fort Stanwix to the beginning." A call for a convention to organize the government was issued, but a memorial of the Virginia committee of West Augusta county to the lower house of assembly led to the abandonment of the plan—Philadelphia Press.

Philosophical Tale.

One went betimes to a philosopher, who lived in deep well, and said unto him:

"Oh, philosopher, what is success?"

And the philosopher replied:

"It is that which the most persistent man on earth had nearly attained when he died."

"Oh, philosopher, what is failure?"

And the philosopher replied:

"It is that which you wanted to marry me."

"Said all right, and asked me to lend him \$20."

DISCOVERED RIGHT TO THINK

Author Relates How Young Harvard Student Broke the Conventional Trappings and Bonds.

In thinking a science, an art or a profession? Henry Hazlitt, author of a book on "Thinking," calls it a science and an art. George Dorsey, author of "Young Low"—that delightful anthropological novel of a modern human boy—makes one of his fascinating scientist characters declare that thinking is a profession, as is fishing, tying, preaching, banking or engineering.

Very early in his Harvard career, Young Low makes the discovery that he has a right to think and it is Huxley, who discovers for him or helps him to discover his intellectual franchise. Here is Mr. Dorsey's description of the emergence of his hero's boy-mind from its conventional trappings and bonds:

"That night, high up in Weld (one of the Harvard dormitories), in front of my fire, I tried to puzzle it out. Huxley dares think such things, and a reputable firm dares print them. Surely, I, poor, insignificant I, have a right to think.

"And I did think. I had never realized that way before. I had never realized that I dare to think about these things.

"I felt as if a load had been lifted from me. I had no idea where it would lead—not for the time did I care—but I felt mentally free for the first time in my life. And deep within me I knew what Huxley meant when he said that to him the chiefest good was freedom to learn, to think, and to say what he pleased when he pleased! Until now I had not dared hope for such freedom . . . That was a memorable rainy day; and I was grateful to Huxley. I might have to pay a price for doubting, but it would be paid by a free man, not a hondman.

Blowing Wells.

What are known as blowing wells are not at all uncommon, although in some localities they are called "breathing," "sucking," "weather" or "harrometer" wells. The United States geological survey finds that in nearly every well of that kind the blowing and sucking occur alternately; that is, at certain times the current is outward, and at intervening periods inward. The phenomena are caused by differences in atmospheric or barometric pressure. The necessary conditions seem to be a porous stratum of soil, such as sandstone, gravel or porous limestone, only partly saturated with water, and overlaid by some impervious substance such as shale or clay. So long as the atmospheric pressure is high, the air is driven into the well, where it collects in the upper part of the porous stratum above the water level. When the pressure drops, the air flows out with considerable force, and in so doing produces what is known as "blowing." The blowing usually occurs during storm periods or when the wind is in a certain direction or during certain periods of the day. In some cases marsh gas or oil or rock gas may cause a similar blowing effect.

Ingenuity Misapplied.

Every day or so we see where a boy who used to get licked for drawing pictures in school is now a famous artist or cartoonist. What were you whipped in school for, mostly? And are you putting it to any practical purpose now? We got licked once for removing the hairpins from a taffy-colored head at the desk in front of us—but there is no great demand for talents of that sort now. Another time, we missed a boy with a paper wind, and hit the teacher—but there is much competition in the grenade throwing business now, and our aim is no better than it was then. Again, we had a ball of twine in our pocket, and we tied the end of the string to our desk, and then walked around the room, unwinding twine the while, entangling the teacher and most of the students. Do you see any financial or political possibilities now for a genius which thus manifested itself at the age of thirteen?—Claude Cullen in Kansas City Star.

Ancients Knew of Periscope.</

Great Reduction Sale

AT
B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEF AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. **ad.**

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We SELL hats and sell them right, **Mrs. Laura Jones.** **ad.**

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Combs and children, Lillian and Cecil, of Lexington, were visiting here Sunday.

Messrs. William Anderson and Gillis Dawson, of Lincoln County, were visiting friends and relatives in Berea, Sunday.

Miss Esther Gentry is now able to be out of the Robinson Hospital. Miss Gentry has been ill for some time.

Forrest Shuford writes from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station that he is satisfactorily located there. He may be addressed: Co. Q, Radio School, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.

Chas. Wolf, of the U. S. Army, was visiting friends here, Sunday. He is in the Army Mechanical Training School, Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chas. Shaw, of Lexington, was in town, last Thursday.

Prof. M. E. Marsh has returned from Sapa, Mississippi, to resume his duties as Dean of Law.

Mrs. John F. Wagers, of Cincinnati, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jennie Hoskins, for some time.

Glyde Evans, of the U. S. Navy, a former student of the Academy Department, is now located with the "Blue Jackets" Guard, Newport, R. I.

Edward Ellis Cochran, Jr., arrived at the College Hospital last week. He will be a member of the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cochran. Mrs. Cochran is remembered as formerly being Miss Stella Griffith. Mother and son are doing well.

Miss Edith Harwood is visiting friends in Lancaster for a few days. Mrs. C. Clinton Early, accompanied by Miss Edna Early, are visiting in Nicholasville for a few days.

David Thompson, of Lancaster, visited friends in Berea, Monday.

The Misses Mae and Elizabeth Harrison, Bertha King and Amy Myron, and Messrs. Spence and Redden, spent the week end on Indian Fort Mountain.

Miss Sarah Ogg, of the Normal Department, is teaching the school at High Point for this session.

Miss Helen Shannon writes from Bloomfield, Iowa, that she is enjoying a pleasant vacation there. She expects to return to Berea next fall.

Mrs. Ernberg was in Richmond, Saturday, and brought Doctor Gonsalus to Berea. She was accompanied by the Misses Myrtle Baker and Stella Anderson.

Fred Evans, a former student of the College Department, writes that his change in address is 294 Aero Squad, Mather Field, Sacramento, California.

Mack Morgan, who has just recovered from an operation at the Robinson Hospital, returned to his home in Lancaster.

E. E. Campbell, assistant to the Bursar, is visiting his parents at Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Virginia Boatright was in town Saturday, prior to leaving for her home in Bussell, Ohio. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Nannie Sanders.

Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard are making a trip overland in an automobile, to visit their son, Sellew Bowes, of Boise, Idaho.

Miss Naomi O'Hourke, of Pittsburgh, has been visiting Miss Nell Case for the past week.

H. P. Bosley, of St. Louis, Mo., was in Berea, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perry and daughter, Dorothy, accompanied by Mrs. Eugene Walker and Elizabeth Terrill, all of Richmond, were guests at Boone Tavern, Sunday.

E. H. Hall, of Bristol, Tenn., was in Berea, Friday.

W. D. Jones, traveling salesman of Lexington, was here, Monday.

Mrs. Samuel Scrivener, of Millers Creek, is contemplating making her home in Berea for a few months.

E. H. Overly, of Cynthiana, was a visitor in Berea, Saturday.

Mrs. E. B. Holder, and her three sons, William, Charles B., and Worth Davis, of Gadsden, Alabama, are making a visit with her mother, Mrs. Martha Early, for a few weeks.

Sergeants Carroll Hobie and Wm. Campbell, of the Artillery Officers' Training Camp at West Point, (Ky.) were in Berea, Sunday. The work there is strenuous, continuing from five in the morning till 10 at night. The would-be officer assumes duties from a private to a "top" sergeant in the course, and is required to learn the martial law. Much of the artillery work is mathematical, including trigonometry and higher mathematics. We wish these young men "the best of luck" in their work, trusting that they will receive commissions at the end of the course.

Corporal E. B. East, of Camp Taylor, on a furlough, was in Berea, Wednesday. He is returning to camp from his home at Mill Springs.

Misses Jane and Marie White, of Cynthiana, are visiting Mrs. Bogie on Estill street, for awhile.

Miss Sue Porter, of Cincinnati, who has been spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. G. H. Porter, of this place, returned to her work, Monday.

Major Crum, who has been in Hamilton, Ohio, for some time, has returned to Berea.

Mrs. R. J. Engle received this order, Monday, for her son, Chester, to report at 1 p.m., of Wednesday, July 24, at Wooster, Ohio. She has forwarded the order to him. She has recently received the card saying that her son, Edgar O. Engle, has safely arrived overseas and indications are that he is in Italy with the A. E. F. contingent sent there.

E. M. Canfield was in Cincinnati the first of the week.

Last Friday, troop trains passed thru here, northbound, containing soldiers, probably from Camp Shelby. People at the depot in Richmond recognized Frank Devore, band major of the 149th Infantry Band, of Camp Shelby, of which eight Berea boys are members.

See Moore and Stephens for rain barrels, at Coal Yard. **ad-4.**

Mrs. J. F. Fugitt writes that her husband has been called to the colors. Mr. Fugitt has been with the O. K. Railroad as Assistant Traveling Auditor. Mrs. Fugitt will be remembered as Miss Golden Shorte, a former student and resident.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Green are happy over the arrival of a baby girl, Anna, at their home last Saturday morning. Both mother and baby are doing fine.

Stephen Green is suffering a good deal of pain from an abscess on his right eye.

Miss Myrtle Berg left for her home in Kendall, Wisconsin, on the early train, Wednesday morning.

See Moore and Stephens for hump or wheat bags. **ad-4.**

Mrs. Nettie Wyatt, of Lexington, and Mrs. Russell, of Winchester, are visiting at the home of Edgar Wyatt.

Mrs. Jack Laswell, of Wilder, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nannie Brannaman, this week.

Mrs. Kelly Hunt and children, of Blue Ridge, N. C., are making an extended visit with relatives in Paint Lick and Berea.

Mrs. Fred Cummings arrived Monday, from Binghamton, N. Y., for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harden Golden.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Preston and Mrs. Leonard Isaacs and children, metored to Louisville last Saturday, to see their son and brother, Will Preston, who is at Camp Taylor.

Miss Amy Myron, who has been making an extended visit with her friend, Miss May Harrison, returned to her home in Volo, Ill., Saturday, June 29.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard have been spending several days with Mrs. Gabbard's parents at their home near Kingston.

Miss Frances Sprague, a former Berea student, was visiting recently in the home of John Johnson and family, near Blue Lick.

Oscar N. Johnson, recently convicted of murder by a jury, and given the death sentence by the judge, at Paris, has issued a protest against the decision of the court, and rests his claim upon the ground of extenuating circumstances. He hopes for a reversal of the judgment in his favor.

Mrs. Howard Dizney and little son, Charles Franklin, of Wood, Harlan County, are visiting at the home of E. F. Dizney.

See Moore and Stephens for rain barrels, at Coal Yard. **ad-1.**

M. B. McGuire, purchasing agent for the Standard Wheel Co., of Berea, returned home last Saturday. He reports business good in his line in the territory he covers.

A letter received by Mrs. Helen Stearns Sharpe, last week, conveyed the word that her husband, Sgt. Charles G. Sharpe, would be on board ship for France by the time this letter reached Berea.

A group of extension workers left Berea last week for Center, Ala. The party was composed of the following persons: Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Mead, the Misses Dizney and Parker, Dean Clark, Dean Edwards, Dr. Mead and J. G. Durham. They expected to spend Monday in Chattanooga, Tenn.

James Scotland Tullis has enlisted in the Army and Mrs. Tullis has been delayed a week, but will be here the 27th. **ad-3.**

Mrs. Tullis is a smiling lady of unquenchable optimism, who "never bisks her umbrella until it begins to rain." Remember the date, July 27th. **ad-3.**

See Moore and Stephens for rain barrels, at Coal Yard. **ad-1.**

Prof. Kean arrived in Berea, recently and is living in the brick house which was vacated by Dr. McEntire. Prof. Kean will teach mathematics in the College Department next year.

Mrs. Lewis Lester returned last week from a visit with her husband in Hamilton, Ohio.

Miss Sue Porter, of Cincinnati, who has been spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. G. H. Porter, of this place, is planning to be a student in Berea this year.

Delma Ruth and Harold Hoskins are spending their vacation at their uncle's, S. W. Prather, of Carlisle.

Mrs. Lula F. Hoskins will spend a few weeks with her father and mother in Magoffin County.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Prather and daughter, Miss Gertrude, and Miss Allie Smith, all of Carlisle, spent the week end with Mrs. Lula F. Hoskins, on Jackson street.

Word has just been received by Mrs. Allen Williams that her brothers, Sergeant Dan C. Shorte and Braxton E. Shorte, and her cousin, Sergeant Ed O. Cox, have arrived safely in France. They will be remembered by many Berea citizens and students.

See Moore and Stephens for rain barrels, at Coal Yard. **ad-4.**

Mrs. J. F. Fugitt writes that her husband has been called to the colors. Mr. Fugitt has been with the O. K. Railroad as Assistant Traveling Auditor. Mrs. Fugitt will be remembered as Miss Golden Shorte, a former student and resident.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Green are happy over the arrival of a baby girl, Anna, at their home last Saturday morning. Both mother and baby are doing fine.

Stephen Green is suffering a good deal of pain from an abscess on his right eye.

Miss Myrtle Berg left for her home in Kendall, Wisconsin, on the early train, Wednesday morning.

See Moore and Stephens for hump or wheat bags. **ad-4.**

Mrs. Nettie Wyatt, of Lexington, and Mrs. Russell, of Winchester, are visiting at the home of Edgar Wyatt.

Mrs. Jack Laswell, of Wilder, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nannie Brannaman, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Wyatt have returned from their trip to Mississippi.

Mrs. Nancy Shelton, of Richmond, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hayes over Sunday.

Stanley Johnson of the U. S. Marines was home last week on a furlough.

Edgar Wyatt, who is doing extensive building in Winchester, spent Sunday with home folks in Berea.

Pt. Owen Frary arrived in Berea from Paris Island Training Camp, on Tuesday evening. He was unable to reach here in time for his wife's funeral owing to a camp quarantine which necessitated a delay of two days. He has been granted a ten day furlough, and upon return to camp expects to leave in the near future for over seas. Pt. Frary speaks enthusiastically of camp life, and especially of the good work being done for the soldiers by the V. M. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrell Van Winkle, of Cincinnati, were visiting relatives and friends in Berea this week.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. B. English, who have recently moved into the room at the rear of the Baptist Church, were delightfully surprised last Thursday evening by a "pantry shower" from a large number of their Baptist friends. A delightful social hour was spent together before the regular time for prayer meeting.

Gordon Hammond, a former Berea student, is visiting at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Simon Minney. He has been employed at Charleston, W. Va.

The juvenile branch of the College Faculty has been happily augmented on several occasions during the past few months. Georgia Belle Smith is the latest addition. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prunette Smith, weight five pounds, is five days old, has a good voice, and looks fair to be heard in the world at large, as she already makes her presence felt in the family circle. We bid her welcome to our midst.

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREAL PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Three Months 50¢

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Advertising rates on application.

FRENCH ROAD SYSTEM AND ITS MAINTENANCE A REVALUATION TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS

(Engineering News Record)

"Every soldier over here from the United States will go back an enthusiastic good roads advocate," writes Capt. Paul Hansen, former chief engineer, Illinois State Board of Health, from general headquarters in France. He is in the water supply service with Lieut. Col. F. F. Longley, formerly with Hazen, Whipple & Fuller. Parts of his letter follow:

"The roads are marvelous and the country wonderfully beautiful and picturesque.

"The French road system is a revelation, even in time of war, not so much in the matter of construction, because we can and do build macadam roads as good or better, but principally in the matter of upkeep, for which the French have a positive genius. Roads are divided into sections like our railroads, with little section gangs who keep their tools in neat little stone tool houses. As soon as a bad spot develops on a road, it is repaired, and when the spots become so numerous that they cannot be repaired at once, an entire new layer of broken stone and binder is put down. The problem is simplified very much by the fact that suitable road metal can be found anywhere a few inches below the surface.

"Another striking feature of the French roads is the great care observed in promptly removing all surface water. On each side of the road, at intervals of about fifty feet, little waterways are kept clear, leading into grass lined side ditches outside of the tree line."

NAVY ENFORCES DIRECT PURCHASE POLICY

Manufacturers and dealers are encouraged under the policy of the Navy Department to deal direct with the department. The purpose is to eliminate the middleman in purchases of supply and materials.

"In my annual report," says Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, "manufacturers were warned against profiteering agents, professional contractors, and naval brokers. In our regular mailing circular of January 8, 1918, we expressed the hope that manufacturers who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to bid direct will do so, as it will prove of advantage to them in bringing them in more intimate touch with the Navy and thereby make a reputation for the materials which they manufacture."

"The fact is, the responsibility of contractors was never so thoroughly investigated and they were never held to a stricter accountability than they have been since this country entered the war. The number of responsible direct bidders has increased greatly and the number of agents and intermediaries has been reduced to a minimum. The safeguards against profiteering have been strengthened, not relaxed."

There are over 14,000 names on the bidders' list of the Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, representing every section of the country. These manufacturers and dealers furnish over 60,000 classes of articles used by the Navy.

The French Red Cross is deeply grateful to the American Red Cross for the assistance given them in their endeavors during the past four years to alleviate the suffering of our soldiers and those of the allied nations.

Your generous donation will permit our three societies to continue their work. It will resound throughout our country and will draw closer together the traditional friendship which again today unites our two nations in fraternal effort and sacrifice, for the triumph of the best of causes.

Southern farm boy-club members produced in 1917, food and feed valued at \$4,019,121, the Department of Agriculture reports. A total of 115,745 boys were enrolled in regular clubs in 14 States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

LETTER FROM ARCHIE FLANERY

Written En Route to Camp Mills.

New York

New York Central R. R., July 13.
Dear Mother and Father:

Well, we are still speeding along. We are between Syracuse and New York City and have only made one stop and that was for fifteen minutes at Niagara Falls. We will get to Camp Mills tonight some time. There are 20 trains of us, with fifteen coaches to the train and the trains are about one hour apart.

There are about 40,000 men in the division. I am medical inspector of our train. I am to see that everything is kept sanitary. No man is allowed to leave his coach. I am allowed to go anywhere and can get off at every stop, so I have a little advantage over the other boys. I don't know how long we will be in Camp Mills, but I am going to get down in the city if there is any chance.

Kentucky is well represented in my detachment. My major and captain are both from Kentucky and seven of us fellows; so we are at home. My major and captain came from Camp Taylor.

Don't worry, for I feel that someone watches over me greater than man, and I feel perfectly safe anywhere I go, and I will always try to do the right thing.

My address will be:
85th Div., 337 Inf., Med. Dept.,
Camp Mills,
Long Island, N. Y.

WE ARE PATRIOTIC TOO!

During the week of the Red Cross Drive, May 20-27, the colored people in and about Berea became thoroughly aroused as to their duty and interest in the great struggle to win the war and set the world free.

At a meeting held at the First Baptist Church, in Middletown, on May 21, Prof. Hathaway, of the Richmond Colored High School, addressed a very enthusiastic audience, at which time there were appointed a captain and three canvassers: R. H. Royston, Miss Amanda Moran, Mrs. Fannie Kennedy and Mrs. Matilda Gentry, and by their persistent efforts, there was collected and turned over to the Red Cross chapter at Richmond, forty dollars and ninety-three cents.

We have organized ourselves into a Red Cross society, ready to help in whatever way most needed, to obtain the results sought by the Government. On June 28, a meeting was called at the colored school house in Berea, by the sub-district trustee, Chas. Bromough, for the purpose of soliciting War Savings investments; War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$125, were subscribed for. This amount may also be supplemented by a number of colored subscriptions taken at the Postoffice and local banks. Besides, there are several who have bought Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, expressing regret that they are not able to do more to help out in the nation's great conflict.

At a meeting held July 8, at the colored school house, subscriptions for War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$65 were also taken.

As for the colored man's stand in this great conflict, none need to doubt. He is today, as he has always been, ready to follow the stars and stripes wherever they may wave.

R. H. Royston.

The chaotic Russian situation has everybody guessing, including President Wilson. Plans were rapidly maturing for sending an economic commission to Russia when the murder of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, added a new element of uncertainty to the situation. Whether the economic commission plan will be followed, or whether military intervention will become necessary, will be determined soon.

It has been definitely determined by the War Department that it will be impractical to bring home the bodies of Americans who die in France. Beginning with the first death of American boys on foreign soils, requests have been coming in from relatives that their remains be brought home. Careful investigation has shown that this policy cannot be adopted, and it is understood that General Pershing has vetoed the plan. Thus it is probable that America's heroic dead will find their final resting place on the soil of France, for which they have made the supreme sacrifice.

By the time this is published, Herbert C. Hoover will have landed in England. The American Food Administrator will be acclaimed abroad as few other Americans have been. He is regarded by the British as the man who saved them from starvation. The remarkable foresight which has marked Hoover's efforts to feed the allied world from the surplus created by conservation methods in this country, have stamped him a genius. In England, they are calling him the food dictator of the world, and no American, unless it be President Wilson himself, has a greater hold on the affections of the English people.

SUMMER SCHOOL SOCIAL

Last Tuesday night, from 7:30 to 8:30, the students of the Summer School and summer workers were treated to a social on the lawn of Putnam Hall. They played games and had a general good time. Much coveted social privileges were granted, thus making the occasion more enjoyable. The young folks hope that another such social may be had during the few remaining weeks of school.

How Character Is Made.

Character is never made by following the easy way. Character is made strong by its exercise against the temptation of ease and the lines of least resistance.

WALTER HILL

The friends of Walter Hill, a former resident of Berea, were saddened, last week, to learn of his death, which occurred at his home in Tulsa, Okla., Sunday, July 7. He had been in poor health for some time, the cause of which was not known until a short time before his death, when it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of a dog bite received several weeks previous, which at last proved fatal.

The body was brought to Berea, Thursday, accompanied by his wife and two little children and her brother, Zachariah Minter, of Oklahoma City. Funeral services were conducted at the Baptist Church, Friday afternoon, by the pastor, the Rev. E. B. English, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Hudson of Berea, and the Rev. Gilbert, of Winchester.

The burial took place in Berea cemetery under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of which Mr. Hill was a member.

All of the immediate family were present, which consists of his wife, and two children, his father, Humphrey H. Hill; two brothers, Green Hill of Bethany, W. Va., and Forrest Hill of Scottsburg, Ind.; and two sisters, Mrs. Hallie Wingers, of Cincinnati and Mrs. Jennie Hoskins, of Berea.

To them, the deepest sympathy of their many Berea friends is extended.

Mr. Hill had been a resident of Tulsa, Okla., for nine years, being a successful building contractor in that city.

He leaves a host of friends there as well as in Berea, who mourn his loss.

ALL DAY MEETING AT PANOLA

A group of Berea workers, composed of Messrs. Christopher, Allen, and Rix, autoed to Panola last Sunday and spent a very profitable and pleasant day. There were preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7:30 p.m., which were well attended, and much interest was shown. Panola demonstrates to a pleasing degree the possibility of more than one denomination using the same church edifice for Sunday services and other religious gatherings.

The pastors of the Baptist and Christian Churches each hold a monthly service, and members of the Methodist Church unite with those communions in active Christian work.

The hospitality of the Panola people knows no bounds and each vied with the other in extending a cordial welcome to the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollowell, who are making their home with their daughter, Mrs. C. W. Allen, were also welcome members of the Berea party.

It may not be amiss to mention that Mr. Rix, the managing editor of The Citizen, experienced a peculiar pleasure in meeting some regular and appreciative readers of his paper, and it is a reasonable hope that by thus becoming better acquainted, The Citizen may be made increasingly useful and interesting to its readers in the various communities which it reaches.

KING GEORGE'S WELCOME TO OUR BOYS

The following letter was received from William Dizney by his home folks, and is a copy of one which was handed to each American soldier as he landed on British soil:

"Soldiers of the United States: the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of many nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle for human freedom.

"The allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish that I could shake the hand of each one of you and bid you God speed on your mission.

April, 1918. George, R. I.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS ITEMS

(Continued from Page Eight)
—Miss Amanda Jones, of Danville, is visiting her brother, E. M. Jones, this week.—Paul Robinson, who was called for military service June 21, and was stationed at Baltimore, Md., is home for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Winkler spent Saturday until Tuesday with their daughter, Mrs. Todd.—The farmers are busy making hay and laying by their corn.—Mrs. Ed Baker and children are very sick with measles this week.—The men of this district attended the meeting at the school house and did their part in buying War Savings Stamps.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones, of Berea, were callers at Dreyfus, Saturday.—The Rev. Clark Winkler began revival meetings at the Christian Church, Sunday night; we hope he will meet with much success.—Dr. and Mrs. Baker, of Berea, were Dreyfus callers, Sunday.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN MCKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

may not be entitled to do so.

that so much good timber of the kind wanted existed so close at hand. The resources of the mountain sections are likely to cause many a surprise before the war is over.

J. W. Wheeler, an itinerant Baptist minister near Bowling Green, has been brought before the Commissioners for violation of the Espionage Act. He made remarks, it is charged, which discredited American soldiers in comparison with German. Such cases make the people of the state acquainted with the fact that we are at war and that care must be exercised in the matter of speech. The Government will not tolerate anything which will harm the cause of the United States.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

new foreign minister will follow the policy laid down by the Chancellor.

Considerable interest centers in the possible increase in the strength of the German fleet which comes about from the seizure of the Russian war ships. It is known that many fine vessels had been built since the Russian-Japanese war, of the most modern type, and it is probable that Germany has taken them, if they have not been destroyed by the Russians, to prevent such a fate. It is estimated that it will increase the German strength at least twenty-five per cent.



Back the Government to the Limit

The Government has asked American business to pursue a certain course for the duration of the war.

Keep quality up and prices reasonable, —a strictly non-profiteering policy.

It is the only patriotic policy.

It is the policy this company has always adopted and the one we will continue to pursue.

We stand ready to undergo any sacrifice in order to cooperate with the Government.

We believe it is best for ourselves.

We know it is best for our country.

We appeal to all concerns—big and small—to adopt the same policy.

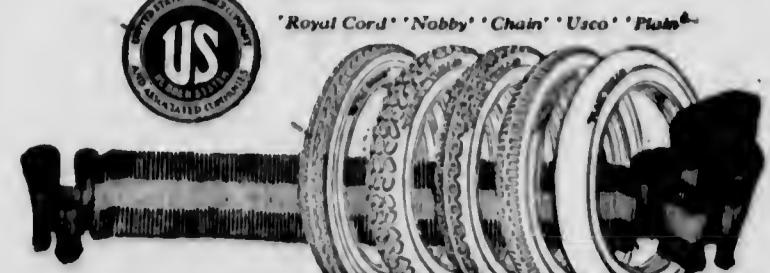
American business must rally as a unit to the support of the Government.

It is the surest and quickest way to win the war.

United States Tires

are Good Tires

Royal Cord • Nobby • Chain • Usco • Plate



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

TO WHEAT GROWERS OF SOUTHERN MADISON COUNTY

There will be a wheat growers' meeting at Berea, July 27, afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, in the College Vocational Chapel. Every man who is growing wheat, or expects to grow wheat, or can be interested in growing wheat is asked to come to this meeting.

There will be wheat specialists to discuss this problem with wheat growers. We are very anxious that every farmer of Southern Madison be present at this meeting. Our campaign opens August 1 for our 1919 crops.

Don't forget the time—Saturday, July 27, at 2:00 o'clock—Vocational Chapel.

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS GROWING CORN

The killing of weeds is only one of several important reasons why we cultivate corn. Cultivation also plays an important part in holding moisture in the soil and in changing plant foods into form which the plant can use.

Water is the means by which plant food is brought up into the plant to make growth. The soil water laden with plant food in solution passes up the stalk and the water is evaporated into the air through the leaves, leaving the food substances for the growth of the plant. It has been estimated that about 600 pounds of water must pass through each stalk in its development. You can see, therefore, that there is great need of saving water in the soil. The moisture in the soil is at all times moving slowly to the surface of the ground just like oil up a lamp wick. When a crust forms on the soil, as after rain, this soil water is evaporated in to the air much more rapidly than when the surface of the soil is kept in a fine, loose condition, and the crop is sure to suffer.

Give your crop shallow, level cultivation after a rain to break this crust so that the water will be kept in the soil for the plants' use. In hot dry weather, it is a good practice to give frequent shallow cultivation for this same reason.

The soil is a storehouse of plant food, but much of this food is in a form which the plant cannot readily use. Plants require their food in the form of soup. In other words, the plant food substances in the soil must undergo certain changes and be dissolved in the soil moisture before the plant can use them. Frequent cultivation tends to hasten this process by breaking up soil particles into smaller parts, holding moisture in the soil to dissolve the food substances, and by making the soil porous so that the air can enter to play its part in making the soil elements available.

Read Bulletin No. 537—"How to Grow An Acre of Corn," which will tell you more about the care of your crop. If you have not received a copy of this bulletin, let me know and I will send you a copy.

Do your best with your acre, as we are looking forward to a good report from you this fall.

Yours very truly,
Robert F. Spence,
County Agent.

GOOD ROAD HINTS

If you maintain roads, you help win the war.

Why can't we skip the argumentative and educational periods and build and maintain roads now.

Everybody is for good roads the same as we are for good air and good health, but the man that is really for good roads is for the 20c. Road Tax.

A county that has a good county road engineer will have good roads, but pity is expressed for a county that is burdened with an inefficient road engineer.

A good road survey must be made if the road is built as cheaply as possible.

Everybody knows that the roads cannot be maintained under existing conditions without more revenue.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain,
May—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24, No. 2 \$22.50@24, No. 1 clover mixed \$20.50@22.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$19.50@20.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$83@83¢c, standard white \$83@83¢c, No. 3 white \$82.50@24, No. 2 mixed 77@78¢c, No. 3 mixed 76@77¢c.

Corn—No. 2 white \$210@214, No. 3 white \$205@210, No. 2 yellow \$185@190, No. 3 yellow \$180@185, No. 2 mixed \$175@185, No. 3 mixed \$170@175, white ear \$190@2, yellow ear \$160@165, mixed ear \$155@160.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 4¢c, centralized creamery extras 45¢c, firsts 4¢c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 36¢c, firsts 35¢c, ordinary firsts 35¢c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 35¢c; under 1½ lb, 30@33¢c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 30@33¢c; do under 4 lbs, 30@33¢c; roasters, 1½ lb.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$13@17; butcher steers, extra \$14.50@15.50, good to choice \$12.50@14.50, common to fair \$8@12; heifers, extra \$12@13, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$7.50@10.50; cows, extra \$10.50@11.50.

Calves—Extra \$17, few sales early \$17.25, fair to good \$14@16.75, common and large \$7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.25, medium \$16@18 lbs, \$17.35@17.50, average \$11@13, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$14@15.75, light shippers \$17.50@18 lbs and less \$16@17.50.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM Expenses for Boys VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	36.50	37.50	38.50
	Expenses for Girls		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	33.00	34.00	35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students			
In other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law., Com. Geog., Com. Arith., Penmanship, each.	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

A RED PHILOSOPHER

A rather lengthy article appeared in a recent issue of the *ML Vernon Signal*, and it outlines in humorous fashion, some of the pet theories of our good friend, Bob Spence. We are constrained to reprint it in part for the consideration of our readers:

Down in Eastern Kentucky, they have got a young man of red blood—who sees red as the color best adapted for men, women, animals, corn, etc. This red philosophy comes to him by comparisons, confirmed thru experience and concensus of opinion—that it has become a doctrine and counterpart of his instruction, for the guidance and safety, in those initial efforts toward progressive farming, breeding, etc. His predilection for the red dominates his talk and he proves the varieties thereof by observation, examples, etc., so that out of an army of converts, there is a battalion known as the "Red Battalion" from the Daniel Boone Trail leading to and from Berea.

Our "Bob" is the real colonel (red kernel) of these reds. In some of the mountain communities, he is spotted as "H. I. Red" for his advocacy of the Rhode Island Reds, as the hen for productivity in the egg line at all times.

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Then again as "Red Cattle Bob"—his fondness for red cows and bulls as best yielders in calves, milk and cream fosters that title to him too.

"Red Hog Bob" falls from the lips of many. He is ardent in his attachment for the red hogs (Durocs) as superior in their product numerically—their appetite for roughage—their swiftness in putting on pounds of fat and pork, etc.—"tis a fat with him and evinces sureness of judgment and big profits to all of his followers; "clean pens and surroundings and vaccination to prevent cholera" is a slogan, coming from him persistently at all of his meetings.

So sure of his success in other red directions, he is on the track to bring forward a breed of sheep to produce red wool; its white and black now, why not red? He's devout to his purpose and positive too, for the result.

Red wool growing on a sheep's back is something to look for—will it be the next surprise?

The "Red Battalion" will give him another title of "Red Sheep Bob," when he goes among them, if his object is attained.

He shuns pre-eminently as a County Agent for the U. S. Agricultural Department and a successful missionary in the cause of progressive farming and cattle raising and would wear a red uniform if the U. S. would let him.

MRS. E. E. ALICOTE



Here is the official yeowomen's costume of the United States navy, worn by Mrs. Ethel E. Alicote of Washington, a yeoman of the third class. It is of blue serge with the regulation navy buttons, and white cotton gloves are a part of the uniform.

The division on woman's war work of the Committee on Public Information announces that the trustees of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., offer to wives and daughters of Army officers three scholarships, including tuition and laboratory fees, for 1918-19, covering household science, household arts, and preparation for institutional work.

Truly Republican.

That country is republican where honesty and merit are recognized and rewarded.

SOLDIER WHO WAS NEAR DEATH TELLS OF HEROISM OF RED CROSS NURSES UNDER FIRE

Private A. C. McLeod, the first American soldier to be wounded in France, was hurt when the Germans bombed a Red Cross hospital. He owes his life, he believes, to the Red Cross nurse who stuck by him in the shattered ward, and saw that he had prompt surgical attention. Two of the nurses were wounded by the same bomb that hurt Mr. McLeod, but the rest of the women, it was stated, were as cool as the men. Here is his own story in which it will be noticed the Red Cross nurse is given the principal place:

"Our hospital, a British-American one in Flanders, was bombed the night of September 3, last. I was working in this hospital, at which had been assigned to the transportation section. The patients who could do so went to the bomb-proof cellar when the air-raid opened, but there were a number of soldiers so badly wounded that they could not be moved. A number of nurses stayed with the soldiers, and I remained to help.

"Suddenly, a bomb made a direct hit and exploded near by. It pretty nearly cleaned out the hospital. My legs were smashed to a pulp and I was raving with pain. I won't describe the scene about me, for that would be too horrible. A nurse stayed by my side. She stuck to me and saw that I had prompt surgical attention, and I probably owe my life to the immediate amputation which was ordered. The bombing of this hospital cost one nurse an eye, and another a foot. The rest of the nurses were as cool as the men. I can't say too much for the work of the American Red Cross in France."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. D. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 4

GROWING STRONGER.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:42-52, II Peter
1:5-8.
(MAY BE USED WITH TEMPERANCE
APPLICATIONS)

OLD TESTAMENT TEXT—But the path of the
righteous is as the dawning light, that
shines more and more unto the perfect
day. Proverbs 4:18.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians
6:10-14.

PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL—Luke
2:42-52.

INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND
ADULT TOPIC—The kind of strength we
need, getting it, using it.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Isaiah 40:
29-31; Ephesians 3:14-21; Philippians 4:5-13.

1. Jesus Christ Growing (Luke 2:42-52).

While Christ was indeed divine, His
deity did not interfere with His de-
velopment as a human being. The
processes of His physical, mental, and
spiritual growth were the same as
those of any human being.

2. Jesus tarrying behind at Jeru-
salem (vv. 42, 43).

At the age of twelve a Jewish child
took His place as a worshiper in the
temple. He was considered a "child
of the law." Being conscious of His
mission, when Joseph and His mother
were returning from attendance at
the Passover, He tarried behind to enter
the temple and inquire into the
meaning of the ordinances of God's
House. He had an alert, eager mind,
which inquired after the truth, espe-
cially the truth concerning His Fa-
ther's House. His heart yearned after
His Father.

3. Jesus found in the temple (vv.
44-50).

When Joseph and Jesus' mother had
gone some distance on their return
journey they perceived that Jesus was
missing, and sought Him among their
kinsfolk and acquaintance. Not finding
Him there, they turned back to
Jerusalem where they found Him in
the temple.

4. He was "sitting" (v. 40) show-
ing that He was no passing visitor or
sightseer. He was perfectly at home in
His Father's House.

5. He was "hearing" the teachers
of God's Word (v. 46). This shows
He was eager to learn God's will.

6. He asked questions (v. 46). The
growing mind is inquisitive. It
more than receives that which is
taught; it inquires after.

7. He answered questions (v. 42). His
answers showed great wisdom. It
was not an exhibition of His
divine wisdom, but an expression of
the workings of a perfect human mind
sustained by the Holy Spirit.

8. Mary's complaint (vv. 48-50). She
remonstrates with Him for His
behavior. He made no apology, showing
that He was more than the son of
Mary; God was His Father.

9. Jesus obedient (v. 51).

Though He was conscious of His
divine being and mission, He lived a life
of filial obedience.

10. Jesus' development (v. 52).

It was

(1) Mental—"Increased in wisdom."

(2) Physical—"Stature."

(3) Spiritual—"Favor with God and
men."

11. Growth in Grace (II Peter 1:3-11).

This is not growth into grace, but
growth in it. We get into grace by
the new birth. This new nature which
has its source in God must be de-
veloped in order that our lives be fruit-
ful for God (v. 8), that they bear
testimony to the cleansing power of
Christ's blood (v. 9), and that we may
have assurance of salvation (v. 10).
The following are lines of growth:

1. "Virtue" (v. 5).

Virtue here means energy or cour-
age. This is not "added" as in the
Authorized Version, but as in the Ita-
lied Version which reads: "In your
faith supply virtue." It means in-
crease by growth, not by external
injection. Faith is the root from
which spring all these excellencies.

2. "Knowledge" (v. 5).

This means a right understanding,
a practical knowledge.

3. "Temperance" (v. 6).

Temperance means self-control. This
self-control extends to all the affairs
of life. Practical knowledge will sup-
ply to itself the government of all
affairs.

4. "Patience" (v. 6).

This means endurance. Having con-
trol of self within, there will be endur-
ance of that without.

5. "Godliness" (v. 6).

This means piety, reverence for
God, the submission of the human will
to the will of God. This is a part of
that practical knowledge which we
are obliged to supply.

6. "Brotherly kindness" (v. 7).

Love of the brethren must be de-
veloped in godliness. The proof that
one is godly is that he loves the
brethren (I John 5:1). This means
the special love of Christians for each
other.

7. "Charity" (v. 7).

This is love. Peter's climax is
reached in love. Out of faith, which
is the root, springs this seven-fold
fruit. In order to prevent apostasy,
Peter calls all to be diligent in the
development of these graces. All such
shall endure.

Sound Doctrine

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.
Secretary of Correspondence Department,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—But speak thou the things which
become sound doctrine—Titus 2:1.

One of the bi-products of the world
war is the seriousness with respect to
many things that heretofore were
treated very lightly. There has
been a certain dilettantism in almost
every sphere of human activity, but now man
is driven by the very necessity of his being and sur-
roundings, to economy, thoughtfulness and to deep
study.

May it not be
that in religion
there has been
a like dilettantism?

Has it not been a common
thing to have men say, "It
makes no difference what a man he-
lives so he acts right?" Such an ex-
pression is common to the person who
has practically no religious profession,
but many in the churches of Jesus
Christ are saying, "Oh, we don't care! One
minister is as good as another. We are under obligation to believe
one man as well as another." This has not
position been taken to such an extent that the sense of discrimination
as to the minister's message has become
doubtful or lost? A distinguished American pastor said not long
ago that he was preaching in the
Highlands of Scotland and he found his
sermon as to the squaring of his teaching
with the Bible and with the standards of
the Scottish church. Is it not a rare
thing to have a minister criticized be-
cause he is not sound or orthodox? How
he speaks, what are his mannerisms? are
universal subjects of remark, but rarely
is it asked, "Is he sound in doctrine?" Many at once become incensed
if you suggest such a thing as un-
soundness in doctrine, and today a large
proportion of these are professed
Christians and liberal supporters of
Christian work.

The text was written by the Apostle
Paul and in the short letter from
which it is taken Paul speaks some
five times about this soundness. An
examination of the different verses
shows that the word translated sound
as an adjective means primarily
healthful or health-giving. What we
note of the trend of Paul's mind guided
by the Holy Spirit as found in his
writings in the two epistles to Timothy
and the one from which this text is
taken, leads to no confusion as to his
desire to purify Christian doctrine or
teaching. He warns us, too, of "Many
unruly and vain talkers and deceivers
whose mouths must be stopped, teaching
things which they ought not." Writing
about the same to Timothy he spoke
of the time when "Men will not
endure sound doctrine, but will heap
to themselves teachers having itching
ears, and they shall turn away their
ears from the truth and shall be turned
unto fables." Doctrine is simply
teaching of any kind. It may be
profound or superficial, right or wrong,
pleasing or disturbing.

Now, what is sound doctrine or
teaching? There must be some cri-
terion or judgment. The suggestion of
the Apostle Paul in his initial way
gives one of these. This preaching
must be health-giving, and as to spiritual
doctrine, that would mean that it
must be health-giving spiritually.

In the first place, the teaching
should be simple, never causing a
doubt in the minds of the hearers as
to the intent of the teacher. In his
first letter to the Corinthians Paul, re-
ferring to the man who speaks for God,
gives warning that his speech must not
be like a trumpet that gives an uncer-
tain sound. Far better is it that a man
is at once recognized as speaking
against the truth than that he is so
uncertain in his message that the needy
soul does not know whether there is
anything in the speech for him or not.

The indefiniteness of much of the
religious teaching of today is a promi-
nent characteristic of it. Jesus Christ
was never misunderstood as to man's
beliefs and life. The message of
"Billy" Sunday, or Gypsy Smith, is not
misunderstood.

In the second place the message
should be sound in the sense that it is
in accordance with the accepted belief
of the Christian centuries. There
have been alterations from the truth
at practically every point, yet the ag-
gregate of Christian belief is trust-
worthy and cannot be misunderstood.

The confusion of the present day is
universally acknowledged, but fifty
years ago this confusion did not exist.

3. "Knowledge" (v. 5).

This means a right understanding,
a practical knowledge.

4. "Temperance" (v. 6).

Temperance means self-control. This
self-control extends to all the affairs
of life. Practical knowledge will sup-
ply to itself the government of all
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7. "Charity" (v. 7).

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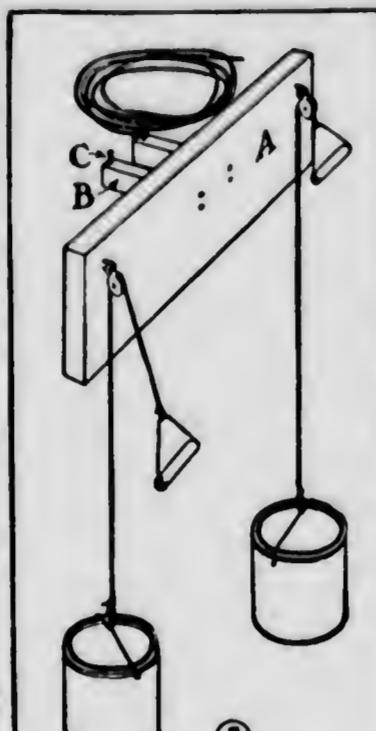
HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS

By A. NEELY HALL
Author of "The Handy Boy," "The Handy
Craftsman," "Handicraft for Handy
Boys," etc.

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

A HOME-MADE CHEST-WEIGHT.

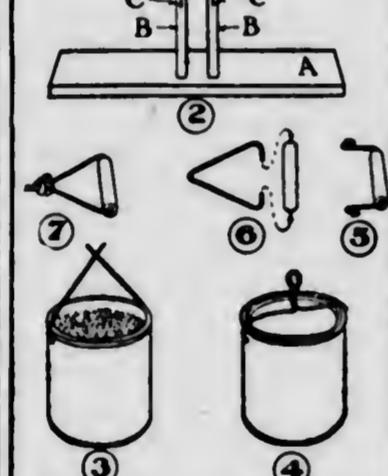
The objection to the common form
of chest-weight exerciser because it
cannot be fastened to a wall without
marring the plaster, is eliminated in
the set shown below by reason of



its being attached to the edge of
a door.

The cross board A, to which the
pulleys are attached (Fig. 1), should
be prepared first. Cut this about 5
inches wide and 18 inches long. Get a
pair of clothes-line pulleys, not screw-
pulleys, but the kind with "eyes" that
fasten with staples. Attach these pulleys
to the cross board one inch from the
ends and the same distance down
from the top edge.

Fasten a pair of strips 8 inches long
to the back of board A (Fig. 2), placing
them in the center of the length of the
board, one inch above what will be the
lower edge of the board, and spacing them two inches
apart, or just far enough to allow the
door to slip between. Strips B are
provided to rest upon the door knobs
for support of the cross board. Fasten



them with nails driven through board
A into their ends. Drive a nail into
each of the strips near the outer ends
(C, Fig. 2), and tie the end of a six-
foot length of clothes line to one of
these nails (Fig. 1).

To attach the chest-weight to a
door, it is necessary to rest the bot-
tom edge of board A upon the door
latch, and strips B upon the door
knobs, then run the rope attached to
one of the nails C around the face of
the door, around the hinge edge, be-
neath the lower hinge, back to the
second nail, and then tie securely to
the nail. To prevent board A from
scratching the edge of the door, tack a
piece of heavy cloth over the back.

The weights are made of the cans
filled with sand or earth, preferably
with nails driven through board
A into their ends. Drive a nail into
each of the strips near the outer ends
(C, Fig. 2), and tie the end of a six-
foot length of clothes line to one of
these nails (Fig. 1).

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BUSINESS HAMPERED

UNCERTAINTIES OF PRICE-FIXING
PLANS AND PROPOSITION TO
PUT TAX ON MATERIALS.

Taking the Country as a Whole, Mer-
cantile Business Has Been Quite
Good, in Certain Manufacturing Cen-
ters Especially.

New York.—While the continuance
of favorable weather has permitted
nearly maximum production in vari-
ous important industries the output,
as a rule, has been barely sufficient to
answer the expanding requirements
of the Government, and hence civilian
buyers still find little available. There
seems to be no hope for improvement
in this respect, as the advent of warm
weather will doubtless curtail pro-
duction, while the shortage of labor
is becoming more marked, and a still
more serious deficiency is expected
with additional

East Kentucky Correspondence

News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Herd

Herd, July 13.—Farmers are putting in good time taking care of oats and grass. Several from this place attended the Red Cross meeting at Amville, the Fourth of July.

—Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer returned home Tuesday, after a week's visit with relatives at Olin. The singing at Mt. Gilead is progressing nicely with Mr. George Miller as teacher. —Mrs. Cora Estridge, of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives at this place. —Mr. and Mrs. Chester McDaniel and Miss Mattie Parker, all of Burning Springs, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McGeorge, at this writing. —Mr. Bob and family, who have been at Hamilton, Ohio, for some time, have moved back to their old home at this place. —Mrs. Mary Farmer is visiting her daughter at Olin this week. —John Amvy and Jimmie Davis, both of this place, left yesterday morning for Hamilton, Ohio, where they expect to seek employment. —Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers.

Hugh

Hugh, July 15.—The crop report along this little valley is very bad—nothing like as good as this time last year. —Jake Gates and John Gates are called for military duty and will have to leave here July 16. —Everette Benge is sick. —Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs Burns were visitors here, Sunday. —The singing choir met at the church house, Sunday night, for the purpose of practicing on some new songs before our protracted meeting begins, the 4th Sunday night in this month. —Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, of near this place, are rejoicing over a 12 pound boy. —Claud Powell visited his sister, Sunday. —Little Albert Crowley is sick, at this writing. —Nellie, Gertie, Martie, and Fannie Abrams all attended the holiness baptizing on Red Lick, Sunday. —Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Benge entertained at dinner, Sunday. —Mr. and Mrs. Bob Benge and daughter, Ellen. —Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs Burns, Mrs. Van Winkle, and children. —Hurrah for THE CITIZEN. I wish it came twice a week instead of once.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, July 15.—Farmers are all busy saving their grass and laying by corn. —Barn to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Murphy, July 6, a four pound girl, named Kathleen. —Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dunnigan gave the young folks a social, Wednesday night, in honor of some boys who were called to the Army, recently; all reported a fine time. —A large crowd attended the ice cream supper Saturday night, given by James McQueen and Harrison Tacket. —Chester Brewer, a soldier located somewhere in California, accompanied by his friend, Miss Voia Zimmerton, of Kings Mills, O., are the welcome visitors at James McQueen's and his father, John Brewer, this week. —Wm. Marcus is conducting a series of meetings

at Vincent. —Two of Tifford Creek's children have measles. —John Botner and Miss Stella Lynch were quietly married last Saturday evening. We wish them success and a long life.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, July 14.—Miss Iona Dunn, of Lancaster, is teaching the Stony Point school. —Bro. Tinder is conducting a series of meetings at the Fairview Christian Church. —Mrs. Tom Italston and daughter, Mrs. Tolly Cornett and Mrs. Oscar Hammack and sister, Mrs. John Anderson, recently visited her son, Frank Italston, who is in Camp Sherman, Georgia. —Bryan Gastineau, of Hyattsville, has enlisted in the Navy. —Mrs. Walter Davis and Mrs. Bryant, of Bryantsville, took supper with Mrs. Headley Montgomery, July 5. —Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lewis, Mrs. Mae Hudson, Mrs. W. G. Haley and son, William, and Miss Fita Lewis, of Berea, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. T. Thompson. —Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Roop, of Frankfort, motored over Saturday, to spend the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Noe. They spent with them little Miss Eva Wynn, who had been visiting her for a week. —Miss Mary Day and John Tatum, Jr., were married in Richmond, Wednesday. Their host of friends extend best wishes to them. —Mrs. John Lackey and daughter, Mary Elizabeth, of Kingston, were guests of W. B. Lackey, Saturday and Sunday. —W. C. Wynn and son, Boyd, have purchased a new Chevrolet car from White & Riddle. —The store at Nina, belonging to William Whittaker, burned Thursday night. —Frank Davis left Monday for Ft. Thomas.

Harmony

Harmony, July 8.—On the fifth Sunday in June, Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins, of this place, and Dr. T. B. Lyne, of Crab Orchard, attended the dedication of the New Baptist Church house at Ephesus. —Barney Adams was up at Crab Orchard, Saturday, and bought some War Savings Stamps. —Mrs. J. B. Hutchins and daughter, Elsie, were visiting at Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins last week. —Misses Mae and Bertha Jones visited their uncle John Jones last Sunday. —J. C. Wilson is having a large tobacco barn built. —Wade Jones has been on the sick list. —We are having a fine rain this morning which was badly needed. —W. C. Hoskins sold a bunch of lambs to E. L. Wilson for 16 cents per lb.

Harmony, July 15.—There will be preaching at Harmony Baptist Church, next Sunday, by the Rev. W. H. Bryant, of Cartersville. —The Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins, of this place and Dr. T. B. Lyne attended church at Holden last Saturday and Sunday, and while there, Dr. Lyne gave a fine patriotic address. —Miss Viola Tribble, of Hyattsville, has commenced teaching the school at Harmony. —Mrs. D. W. Faulkner, of Berea, and Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, of

Crab Orchard, were visiting at Mrs. W. M. C. Hutchins' last week. —Mrs. Mat Collett has gone to visit her sister at Columbus, Indiana. —Captain Johnson's wife and children have gone to visit her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Carlow Brock, of Pittsburg. —Crops are looking reasonably well here, considering the cool, dry weather. —Success to The Citizen and its new Editor.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksbury

Cooksbury, July 15. —Mrs. Sarah VanZant is in very poor health this summer. —It has been quite cold for the past two weeks, and the corn crop is suffering. —J. M. Robison made an interesting talk at the Crooked School house, Friday. A large crowd was there to hear him. —Mrs. Mary McGuire left Sunday for Dayton, O., where her husband is employed. —Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at Cave Ridge, also the holiness meeting in Morris Valley the same days. —School is progressing nicely, with David Singleton as teacher. —Willis Singleton is working with the bridge carpenters, near Mullins Station. —The oat crop in this part is nearly a failure. —James Hurley is cradling oats for S. S. Griffin this week. —C. L. Thomas has gone to Middletown, Ohio, to secure work. —Best wishes from the writer.

Wildie

Wildie, July 15.—Ella, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coffey, has typhoid fever. —Stephen Langford, from West Point, was with homefolks Sunday. Steve is a fine looking soldier. —Hazel Carter, who has typhoid, is gradually getting better. —Earl Phillips was called to military duty. He leaves today for Fort Thomas. —Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Penn and children of Hattie, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Reynolds and family. —Mrs. Julia Mennooe received a card today, telling her that her son, John H. Mennooe arrived safely overseas. —Mrs. Mollie

visited relatives here yesterday and today. —The protracted meeting at the Log Lick Christian Church will begin August 11 and will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Jas. Lunsford, of Dreyfus. —The service ring of this place now has seven stars to represent the seven boys in Uncle Sam's big Army. —Willie Hartman was killed by Henry Merrett, his uncle, one day last week, near here; the cause of the trouble was trivial and Mr. Merrett is out on bond. —Miss Helen Christie, of Omaha, Neb., was here last Monday, to attend the burial of her brother who was drowned in Rock River. —Our Sunday-school is progressing fine, with Cyrus White as superintendent and Dr. A. T. Neal teacher of the Bible Class.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, July 14.—Everybody enjoyed the good holiness singing last Saturday and Sunday. —Our candidate, J. M. Robison, gave an interesting lecture to a large congregation, Saturday at 2:00 p.m. —Barney Jones and brother-in-law, T. L. Gill, will leave Monday for Belpoint, Harlan, where they have secured employment for the Coke & Coal Co. —Some boys leave today for military service; among them were Edwin Rice, Harmon Skidmore, Wm. Pointer, and Earl Phillips. —Mrs. T. L. Gill and infant visited her step-father, J. G. Jones, of Seaford Cane, part of last week. —S. P. Gilliland has purchased a new Ford. —Mr. Chappell's family, who have been confined with measles, are improving. —Mrs. Delilia Good and little daughter, Joan, continue to visit her mother, Mrs. Polly Team. —Mrs. Allie Berry and daughter, Hazel, visited Mrs. Thompson Dalton and daughter, Miss Rosa. —School will begin tomorrow, with Mrs. W. E. Wynn, teacher. —May it be a success.

Conway, July 15.—Brother Gooch filled his regular appointment at the Fair View Church, Saturday night.

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Baptist Church, having joined there at the age of fifteen years. Her death is a distinct loss to the community, as well as to her immediate family, and her ministrations in sickness and trouble will be sadly missed. During all the period of her illness of over a year, she was patient and prayerful that God's will might be done and was ready to go when the summons came. The sympathy of the whole community is extended to the family in this, their hour of sorrow.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to heartily thank all our friends and neighbors for their kind helpfulness during the sickness and death of our beloved wife, mother and sister.

Thomas Taylor and Family.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, July 8.—Quite a number from Blue Lick recently attended the Fourth at Berea and helped to swell the receipts from the Red Cross dinner and the picture show. —"Every great movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm;" consequently, our worthy trustee, Mack Johnson, of Blue Lick district No. 7, when confronted with the fact that Uncle Sam expected the stupendous loan of \$3,300 in the W. S. S. movement, was staggered. But we are glad to announce that Mack's continual pushing and assurance is putting the difficulty out of contention and his enthusiasm in interpreting to the people that "it's the will, not the gift, that makes the giver," has overcome the apparent impossibility, realizing an aggregate of \$110 for the two meetings. With equal success for the remainder of the year, we anticipate reaching the high tide mark. —We are having a splendid rain today; not a "ground sizzler," or a "grilly washer," but a gentle downpour of long continuance and Old Mother Earth is greedily conserving it in the interest of vegetation. —Farmers fear damage to their oat crop as it is in the shock yet, waiting to be haled. Continual drought necessitated mowing, as it was short. —Miss Sargent entertained her Sunday-school with a delightful picnic at Blue Lick church, on Saturday evening, serving to each a bounteous supply of ice cream cones. A bounteous and elaborate supper was served at the home of S. Hollinsworth, to the managers and other friends, after the picnic. —Ayleen Mansions will visit friends and relatives in Owsley County this week. —Oscar Klimbrell has a new rubber tire buggy. —W. L. Flanery, formerly of Berea, is now located in Frederick, Mo., in government employ. He writes that the Fourth was celebrated there with much enthusiasm. He had the prize "boat" representing the Food Administration. —Daniel Tayne takes his baby to the Robinson Hospital this week for an operation for hair lip. Friends and neighbors deeply sympathize in their affliction and trust that the operation will be successful as the doctors affirm.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, July 6.—Crops look well in this vicinity. —Tise Hornsby, of Green Hall, was at this place on business, recently. —Mrs. David Hurley, who has been sick, is better. —A. J. Maupin is still improving. —The singings at the Mauldin School house Tuesday and Friday nights were enjoyed by all present. —M. M. Ponder is still very poorly. —Some of the boys of this place have been called to the colors. There are many prayers for their return. —Sunday-school is still improving, with eighty scholars now enrolled and J. N. Roberts as superintendent. —Harvesting is all the go. —Wheat and oats are very good. —We have been blessed with plenty of good rain for the past three weeks, and gardens are looking fine.

MADISON COUNTY

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, July 13.—On Wednesday, July 3, 1918, our community was saddened by the death of Mrs. Tom Taylor. She leaves her husband, two children, three sisters and one brother to mourn her loss. On February 16, 1888, she was united in marriage to Tom Taylor and to this union three children were born, of whom two are living, the youngest dying in infancy. She has been a life-long member of the Silver Creek

Methodist Church and has been a member of the church ever since.

The Rev. Johnson has begun a protracted meeting at Thomas school house which is expected to last two weeks. —Most everybody attended the baptism at Clay Lick Creek, July 7, at 3:30 p.m. —Jeff Reed was

the guest of Erby Bicknell and Estella Bicknell and Miss Ethel Ahney and several other young folks of Clay Lick were the guests of Miss Susie Bicknell last Sunday. —Corn crops are looking fine in this section; most of the farmers are thru with their crop. Rain is needed again; pastures are dry.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, July 15.—Mrs. Bradley Alexander and baby, of Bloomington, Ill., are visiting relatives here. —(Continued from Page Five)

Kill Weeds If You Can't Now Kill Germans